meiliation. I still cherish this strong confidence in the dermination of the great Liberal party to dit in Iroland the wrongs of seven centuries. That, then, has created the doubt and the g which run all through these opening sennes? This: That the Balfourian methods of sion and coercion, while imprisoning the ot men in Ireland and degrading them, for prepolitical offences, to the level of the vilest

colutionary forces. The phenomena which appalled, saddened. sishamed all true Irishmen in 1882, when the sons were filled by the leaders of the people sconstitutional struggle, threaten to repeat emselves now, when that struggle is still more situtional in its aims and its proceedings. ard Salisbury and his Government are well sie that so long as the Irish people, led by gir Bichops, priests, and Parliamentary repsentatives, oppose an invincible and inwising resistance to the irritating action of the stle officials and the evicting forces at their mmand, the cause of home rule, of justice. ed constitutional rights, will make rapid sides forward throughout the length and saith of Great Britain.

The most effective aid which the oppresso ould receive at the present moment would me from an organization in Ireland, which suid ruise aloft the flag of revolution and eparation, disunite the ranks of the national and substitute for the leadership of Parall, for the guidance of the Irish hierarhy and ogy, the secret societies whose weapons are

sknife, the buset, and dynamite.

Already, and while I am writing this, the Athic cable will have brought to your readers of to the whole American public the pages of to the whole American public the pages of the whole American public the pages of the the whole American public the pages of the the third the suscenty proceedings of the Convention of theres. I now appeal to Irishmen and the reads of Irishmen in America to be careful low they take sides in this matter. I am not nationally the parties in the Convention. It would be varrieded guilt to break up or to reaken he strength of the national party as wher supernatural wisdom and tact are replicate keep the people together, shoulder ushoulder, and to justify the trust reposed in them be findstone, by his noble associates, by the impense majority of anglishmen, by America at the entire civilized world.

Is the part of Irishmen in Ireland is to maining a firm array, to allow no discord from the reads disorder in their ranks. Members of reliament, members of the National League, peats, this hops, and Archbishops even, are easy to follow William O'Brien to prison, and a emire and sacrifice everything for their secte, provided that these keep drmly together as dishoner the national cause by no vio-see, to erime, no at which can strengthen be knife, the buffet, and dynamite,

sedy to follow withing to their people provided that these keep firmly together and dishour the national cause by no violetic no crime, no act which can strengthen the hands of ecercion or bring a blush to the cleek of any man among the hundred indilions of fremen who are the friends of Ireland all ow the English-speaking world.

I ben at home can bear or forbear, can all that the utmost malice of rampant individual the battle individual that the utmost malice of the people in England, wales, and land. There passes not a day without some accession to the glorious army which action leads against innellordism and Dublastie. These are the legions which are done the active fighting. Of Irishmen, their less in the cause, they only ask that they wall hold the fort," and by no imprudent sallegive advantage to the enemy.

Of Irishmen and the friends of Ireland in inerical would ask, at this critical hour, big with fact of the country and the people so car to us, that they would strengthen the lands of Parnell and Gladstone by discounsmancing all violent and revolutionary methods all chiefsendom.

Of my brother elegaymen in the United

Let love the name of suffering. Catholic Ire-ted, as they wish to see that land of the saints swored to freedom, to peace, to prosperity— that they use all their influence, all their en-seaves in counselling the peaceful, constitu-tional legal methods recommended to Irishmen by our venerated Holy Father, sanctioned by the Irish hierarchy, and urged by Mr. Glad-sone and the Irish Parliamentary party, as the sum means of triumphing over prejudice and biostles.

busiee.

I be seech the members of the National League
Lessech the members of the National League
Lessech the members of the National League
Lessech the members of the National League
League to protest openly and energetically
stains to protest openly and energetically
stains to every attempt, no matter by whom
Lade, at the present moment to introduce
desension and disunion into the ranks of
lightness at home. rishmen at home.
With the Irish priests everywhere helping

With the Irish priests everywhere helping their people to carry out the plan of campaign and red people to carry out the plan of campaign and red people. The can be no question but victory shall rest with priests and people. This is what I try to impress on the Contibutal journalists with whom I am in correspondence, and who help to plead the cause of hish nationality. This is the conviction I carry way with me from I reland as I look for the ast time on the faces of her noble people. Are noble! Where is the nation that has suffered as they have, during 700 years, all that the blind brutality of racial hatred, and the no less blind brutality of racial hatred, and the notes blind brutaling a secole or toward exterminating a secole or toward exterminating a secole or toward exterminating them is mind and heart and life where

as blind bigotry of religious hate could effect tward exterminating a secople or toward degrading them in mind and heart and life where they failed to exterminate?

Let the Protestant visitors, English and American, to Giengariff, who have entered during hat summer the wretched hovels of the pessautry, say wekether it were possible for a foreinnest or a landlord system further to degrade a civilized people. And yet how quickwitted, how brightly intelligent are the children form and rearred smid the squalor, the makedbess, the utter wretchedness of those hovels! How my heart warms as I think of the many glorious Christian virtues I have admired in these lives, on which no comfort ever shone save the divine consolations and hopes of the Christian's creed! And the tears fill my eyes as frecall the sweet faces of these children as returning from the hillside school they crowded bund me, barefooted, halfelothed, with hunger-inched chesks, but happy in the words of raise and love addressed to them by the American priest!

Why, from these same desolate mountains abound Bantry Bay have come forth no less sauthers of the most distinguished men of

d Bantry Bay have come forth no less waive of the most distinguished men of tant walve of the most distinguished men of the Farliamentary party. Foremost among the Marketter of the Satisfaction of the S

White Woman Among Australian Blacks

From the Mackey Mercury.

The white woman who was captured by the police and carried off from the blacks' camp lathe Australian bush has since died, and after the Australian bush has since died, and after size the east the was European, probably Scandinavan, as her yellow hair and light hazel eyes sould denote.

The need has evidently been flattened by artherist means, but it does not grow up under the forehead like that of an aboriginal. Altherist heads to be the several sould denote the same are so that the skull does not denote very high balleting hower, it is superior to the average sortinal, and the bands, feet, and ears are small, and decidedly European in shape. The same appear to have been pierced for rings when by the first that the punctures being quite different in sape to those bored by the native instruments. The poor waif and her daceased brother were robably as children saved from a massacred sign company twenty to thirry years ago, and he may have been somebody's daring, who are the steppes of Jutiand, but what ther story she has taken it with her beyond heach of man.

Lifelong Sufferings of the Czar's Subjects

St. Petersburg, Nov. 5 .- Exile in Siberia has ceased to have many of the horrors it once possessed, for the reason that the family and friendly ties in Russia are not what they are in most countries, and the people who commit offences against the crown are more desperate and determined than they used to be. Still there are many patriots with families who prefer death to life exile in Siberia, for in many instances the family will not accompany the exile; and since a Siberian exile is legally dead and his wife is instantly allowed to remarry, the lot is a very hard one.

Usually when a suspect is placed on exami-nation or trial and is permitted to make a defence, he employs his attorney under a con-tract like this: If sentenced to Siberia the fee shall be 1,000 roubles; if only a year's impris-ment, 5,000 roubles; if acquitted, 10,000 roubles, The trials are then conducted under the princi-ples of the liussian proverb: "The cause is decided when the Court receives a present." Thus the success of the lawyer depends upon his ability in pleasing the Judge's taste in present giving. It is not once in twenty times that a prisoner suspected of crime against the crown

Since Russia is many times a longer expanse of country than the United States, and Siberia is in its northern extremity, the trip of the exile is a tedious one. The time required is from six to twelve weeks. Exiles may choose their own mode of emigration if they have their own mode of emigration if they have money with which to meet their expenses, and hence some arrive at their destination much sooner than others. From the moment of sentence the subject is under the care of officers. Exiles are mobilized at Mescow, and have a few days in which to close up their affairs, say their farewells, and prepare for the journey. It is not offen that an exile knows to which part of the immease expanse of territory known as Siberia he is destined till he arrives, and inasmach as he is cut off from communication.

There are frequent baptisms and blessings from the priests. When the sails looks back upon the spires, steeples, and domes of Moscow he blist the world adieu, as did the condemned who passed over the Bridge of Sighs.

Among the most numerous classes in Siberla are the writers. The authors of books, newspaper articles, and teachers of seditious sentiment, as well as those who would take the form for a free or constitutional Government, and early refuge in the north. Landed in Siberla, it is the ambition of the educator of public opinion to tell the outside world his condition and the horrors of the country. Here one could find sufficient foundation for any number of romances and heroic acts. Various schemes are resorted to to get letters to friends. Occasionally in the columns of newspapers causide of Russia appear letters from Siberian exiles detailing life there, and they are enough to harrow the soul, but it has little effect upon the authorities. Indeed, I am told that they would not object to the publication of these letters within the empire, as they take pride in keeping up the reputation of the country, since to reflect upon life in exile has a wholesome influence on would-be Nihillists.

LOOK HERE, GIRLS.

Prom the London Times.

Among the vast number of memorials presented by the provincial officials of China, few are more curious to Western eyes than those praying for imperial rewards for persone who have performed in some conscieuous manner their duties toward their families or kindred. In a recent aumber of the Pekin Gazeite the Governor of Honan province requests the bestowal of an honorary patent on a young lady who "since heachildhood has been devoted to her books and Is imbued with high ideas of duty." The youth to whom she was engaged having died, she gave way to violent grief, which nearly cost her her life. "Her mother reproved her and rescued her from death by impressing upon her the duty of bringing up a child to continue the succession to her husband." She went to Canton (where he died) to invite his spirit to return, and to offer oblistions to his memory, and she is now waiting until one of her husband's brothers is married in order that she may adopt one of his sons and thus continue the line of succession. She is now 24. "and fully resolved to lead a single life and be a rare example to her sex."

The Governor expresses his sympathy with a girl of distinguished family who has been so suddenly derived of the light of ker existence. "Here is not a case of merely remaining unmarried for the ten years prescribed by the Yiching, but in the language of the Odes, she has vowed that till death she will have no other."

In the same issue a magistrate and military officer are degraded for beheafling a prisoner who was sentenced to be hanged. The offence is one of blundering recklessness beyond all possible justification, and every one concerned is severely handled, although the officer excused himself on the ground that the soldiers employed at the execution were drunk. Deeds and Recompense of Chinese Maidens. From the London Times.

There is a girl in Michigan 6 feet 9 inches tall, and when her lover stands on his tippoes and pleads for a kins she steeps to concur.

Old Ministers Go Out and New Ones Come In. TOKIO, Nov. 1.—The causes which led to the postponement of the revision of the Japnese treaties were described in a recent lette to THE SUN, As a sequence of the temporary uspension of the negotiations at Tokio come the announcement of the resignation of Count Inouye, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and of other important changes in the Cabinet, Count President of State, who has resigned the office of Minister of the Household, and temporarily assumed charge of the portfolio of foreign af-fairs. Viscount Hijikata, until recently Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, becomes Minister of the Household, and Count Kuroda has been appointed Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Count Inquys does not retire accepted the post of Court Councillor, and it is surmised that in that capacity his valuable services will be utilized in supervising the sys-tematization and codification of the laws which has been made the condition precedent to the completion of the treaty revision. Count Inouye's withdrawal from the Foreign

Office was not entirely unexpected. When the Treaty Conference was prorogued it was very generally believed that he would avail himself

of the opportunity to retire from an office in which he has, it is true, gained great dis-tinction, but the arduous duties of which have imposed a great burden upon his strength. imposed a great burden upon his strength. His well-known belief in the doctrine of Ministerial responsibility, no doubt also lead him to retire from a post, continuance in which might be wrongfully construed, even although it was known that the decision of the Cabinet to postpone the revision of the treaties was in no sense an expression of want of confidence in his administration of the Foreign Office. If such a belief existed it would be effectually refuted by the fact, upon which especial emphasis has been laid, that the work of treaty revision is to be continued on the same lines as in the past. The only difference is the one already pointed out in The Sun, that the completion of the contemplated The control of the co

their practical, but the time may come, and that at no very distant day, when circumstances will force us to play an important part in the affairs of the far East. The trade of the Pacific is ours of right, that is to say if close neighborhood and the capacity to supply the commercial needs of Asiatic countries count for anything. As the productive capacity of the United States increases, and as our merchants and manufacturers begin to search for new markets, it will certainly serve the general welfars if our relations with Japan and with her great neighbor. China, are intimate and friendly, and, above all, if our knowledge of those countries includes an accurate appreciation of their condition and their needs. It may be said that this will come of itself, as the necessity arises; that commerce will follow its natural channels, and that the relations of Governments and peoples, no matter how close or pleasant they may be, can neither divert nor accelerate it. Even admitting this, the fact remains that a true comprehension of the social and political forces which are displaying such activity in the East can do no harm, and may be of material advantage. European countries are certainly working upon this hypothesis; they display an ever-increasing interest in all that concerns China and Japan, and rival each other in their efforts to better their positions in those countries. They recognize the necessity of thoroughly understanding the important movements now in progress, and of having, wherever possible, some share in their development. It is to be hoped that the United States will follow this example, and that they will add to the kindly interest they have always displayed in the affairs of Japan in particular, a readiness to appreciate her true situation, and to do what they can to aid her at this eventful epoch in her history.

For many years past a great many Frenchmen have complained that the children of foreigners settled in France and born there should, by virtue of their nationality, evade some of the charges which weigh so heavily upon denizens, and especially the conserption. With a view to remedy this abuse, a bill has been voted by the Senate enacting that the son of a foreigner, who himself has been born in France, should be held to be French, unless, on coming of age, he should elect to retain his father's nationality. The bill is now before a committee of the Chamber for consideration, and this committee has introduced a proviso which readers the bill far more stringent. It is proposed to enact that not only shall all children born in France of foreign parents who are also born in France of foreign parents who are also born in France the time of such children coming of age shall be held to be French subjects. If this should become law it will affect British and American residents in France very seriously.

THE RAILROAD BRAKE PROBLEM.

Testing the Various Devices to Step a Train of Care Quickly and Safely. When a lot of railroad managers tackle a big problem in earnest they always find a solution if one exists. Sixteen months ago the National Association of Master Car Builders made up their minds to find out how to stop a train quickly and safely. The first tests were begun on July 13, 1836, at Burlington, Iowa, and served to show how very imperient the brakes were. The best results were obtained with the continuous air brake. A train of fifty freight care, travelling at the rate of twenty miles an hour, was stopped \$50 feet from the place where the brakes were first applied. The test showed that the application of the brakes was far from instantaneous. After the air had been applied to the first car in this test, the middle car ran fifty feet before its brakes were set, whereas in a theoretical stop the brakes on the entire train should be set at the same time. It took twenty men to keep the record of these tests. In the middle of the train was what is called a dynamometer car. It contained an ingenious recording apparatus which showed to those in the car the speed at which the train was going and the pressure exerted by the brakes upon the wheels. In the way car was a machine, called a slidometer, to registered the shock sustained by the car in stopping.

In the dynamometer car, of course, nothing could be recorded until the pressure of the brakes reached the wheels of that car, which was done the result was shown by a penoil mark on a moving paper, the mark rising in exact proportion to the amount of pressure brought to bear upon the wheels. A perfect stop, in which the highest pressure would be brought against all of the wheels. A perfect stop, in which the highest pressure would be recorded in the dynamometer car by the pencil mark rising perpendicular, and remaining at a certain beight until the stop should be made, then dropping again, forming a figure which parallel sides. The figure which was really formed, however, was very different from that. After the first application of the power the dynamometer car ran nearly ton seconds before its brakes were affected, and it was not until the train came to a stop that the highest pressure was obtained. This train of fifty cars, running at the rate of twenty-six miles an hour, w train quickly and safely. The first tests were begun on July 13, 1836, at Burlington, Iowa

miles an hour, was stopped within a distance of 513 feet.

After these tests were made, two facts were perfectly plain to the brakes companies; first, the application of the brakes should be more nearly instantaneous, and second, the greatest pressure should be exerted as soon as possible after the brakes are applied; and they set their wits to work to overcome the difficulties and remedy the defects. The results were very apparent in the tests held last May on the Chicago, Burlington and Quilogy road, at Burlington. In these five companies were represented—the Westinghouse Air Brake, the Carpenter Electro-Atmospheric Brake, the Carpenter Electro-Atmospheric Brake, and the Carl Electric Brake. The best results were at first obtained from the Carpenter, but recent improvements in the Westinghouse make it equal in efficiency. This time the train was going at the rate of 224 miles an hour, and the stop was made in 159 feet instead of 513. The pressure reached the dynamometer car in about one-fifth of a second, instead of ten seconds, and the maximum pressure was nearly reached in a little more than two seconds.

The improvement over the tests of 1886 was something wonderful, but still the brakes were not perfect. The application was made nearly instantaneous by the use of electricity, but about one-half of the stop was effected before the required pressure was reached, and again the companies puzzled their brains to obtain the companies atoun New York have shown even better results than those noted.

TO START RACERS.

A Great Machine Which will Skoot Out

From the Turf, Field and Farm. Mr. P. A. Finigan contends that in the majority of cases horses are broken down by the sudden strains and wrenches which grow out of false starts, and he has patented a device which he hopes will put a stop to annoying delays at the post. The invention is described by the San Francisco Call: "Mr. Finigan's patent consists of four permanent posts, two on the outside of the track or starting point, and two on the inside; these posts to be of any desired height, say twenty-five feet; the posts to be opposite each other or at right angles. From the outside posts there is a strong rope with a loop fastened to slip over the top. Then these two ropes are taken over to the other posts, on the inside at the top of which is a patent block for these ropes to pass over, with a small windlass so as to make them perfectly taut. They have adjustable rings, about five feet apart, from which small cords are attached by snaps. The one in front and the one in back are to support a canvas or rubber partition, making as many stalls as is desired without any horse or rider seeing the other, all the animals standing at case, looking at the starter or waiting for the positions each horse takes his stand in this improvised stable, about forty yards back from a given line, where the time is taken. If any pockey should leave his place before the word is given he is simply sent back with a reprimand not orepeat it under a severe penalty; therefore there cannot be any advantage by jockeying gained in the start. All are on eyen terms after the horses get the word 'Go.' This light structure or averaging an here.' Mr. P. A. Finigan contends that in th

icokeying gained in the start. All are on eyen terms after the horses gut the word 'Go.' This light structure or apparatus can be removed in five seconds' actual time. If wanted at the same piace for the next start, it is simply pulled to one side, and the horses pass and repass without anything to interfere or frighten them. With a small curtain in froat the horses, and sarticularly young ones, will feel at ease. If necessary, a man can stand behind the line of starters with a small cord which is stretched in go.' he pulle the cord and the horses and sarticularly young ones, will feel at ease. If necessary, a man can stand behind the line of starters with a small cord which is stretched in go.' he pulle the cord of the horses can be removed almost in-landly with a slight movement, leaving the stalls all open. To be fully appreciated and understood, the new device for starting horses must be seen in operation." The apparatus was tested at the Oakland track Nov. 15 in a dash race of one mile and a hull, and our correspondent writes: the independent of each, and the horses went to their respective stalls. By time of special timers appointed by the judges it was only eight seconds from the time the first horse got into his stall until the flag fell, and all got off on even terms.

The horses are stationed on the track in what may be fittingly termed an improvised stable, which is divided into stalls. The horses are arranged is such a manner in the stalls that neither they nor riders can see asch other; consecutive stalls, and the open which stretches across the track, and everything is in readiness for the start when the canvas is removed. On the sound of a bell, or tap of a drum, the attendant in the rear touches aspring, and the rope, which stretches immediately over the horses backs, strikes the animals almost simultaneously, and the bunch of six or ten, or whatever animetric hearing the start when the canvas is removed. On the sound for the principle and the season of the rear the produce of the start and the

NEWS OF THE THEATRES.

Edward Harrigan has not yet removed the first act from "Peta," but he enght to. Such artistic managements as those of the Lyceum and the Madison Square have excised, the original beginnings of their current plays, and in each case the result is highly benedial. Their example is good. "Pete" is too long, and by cutting off what is practically a prologue, about all of the bad material would be happily spared. When melodramatic villains are laughed at their usefulness is gone. The rest of "Pete" is as much of a success as the first inthe presaged. So much that is novel, picturesque, and characteristic follows the condemned act that the delay is easily forgiven. The eamp meeting of the negroes, the marriage given. The camp meeting of the negroes, the marriage on mulchack, the seamboat wooding up, and the duel between New York's Coldo Alderman and the Southern gebildman, sah, are among Harrigan's most graphic conceptions, and they receive careful and competent expression from his well balanced company. Braham's when he sets out to write a characteristic meledy he does and in working out the harmony and the spirit of what give any quantity of points to the young man who wrote
"The Begum" and fancied its songs possessed the color
of the Oriens. Dan Cellyer's acting as that weird wench, rigan's has been uneven, but there is no doubting his

judgment or personal preference of the singers. The opera presents a story common to the German version of the Siegfried myth. Directed by the song of a bird, Stepried cuts his way through Wolon's spear, which bars his way, ascends to the rock on which hrunnhilde lies in her magic sleep, penetrates the barrier of fire and kisses her into consciousness. Doubtless Wagner rea-sened that a long kiss would be necessary for such a purpose, but the beaux and belles of New York society seem to regard the dramatic incident with more than merely artistic curiosity. They bring their glasses question whether the lips of Lilli Lehmann and Alvary, the soprano and tenor concerned in it, actually do any kissing while held together. It is a fact observed by Mrs. Cora Potter's audiences when she was here, and sgain last week in Brooklyn, that also does not allow her mimic lovers of the stage to kiss her. In "Mile de Bressier" the couriship did not result in tensely beloved wife of the hero, and at the outset they are represented as meeting after months of separation.

They rush at each other, as husband wife might naturally be exected to; they embrace affectionately, they hold passionate discourses for a quarter of an hour, and then posed husband never touch her face. It is curious to observe how quickly the audience take note of the lack of the reasonable action. Comment on that point buxses

"The Wife" is now a play of strongth and interest and is likely to be retained on the Lyceum's stage many weeks. Meanwhile a strong company, beaded by young Sothern, is in Boston with "The Highest Bidder." At this rate there will soon be a Lyceum repertorytof co.

"The Martyr" is continued at the Madison Square, wit changes in the cast. Louis P. Massen now plays Gen.
Morsy, and Walden Ramsay has assumed Massen's former rôle, Rebert Bruck. The performance ends earlier, and is generally more coherent. For the forthcoming revival of "Elaine" changes in the cast have been made since the original production last season, at an authors matinee. Salvini will still be Lancelot, and Miss Russ while Miss Seligman, a newcomer to the stage, will as pear in the part of Lienys, and E. M. Holland will pia Sir Leveline. This will be the first[appearance of Mis

The American Institute fair will close on Saturday

No event of the dramatic year has been more preter mechanism, and a big company of players, the venture "She." The adaptation of the book has been made by Gillette. Of,course, he has worked under difficulties, but he has a clever knack at that sort of thing, and it will be surprising if he hasn't made at least an acceptable job Of the company much has been told here. Laura Clement will be She, and Lote Fuller Fusions, and the important men in the cast will be F. F. Mackay, W. A. Lackaye, C. W. Bowser, and Gerard Coventry. Al Hayman, the chief fluancial backer, is a well-to-do California

"Held by the Enemy" comes back to the city to be played at the Grand. As often as the stirring war storn has been told in New York, it still loses none of its popu larity. The company includes Blanche Thorne, Hattle Schell, Paul Arthur, and James E. Wilson.

Eden Musee magnets in wax are the Chicago Anarch-

are to-day confined to Cromwell's talk about "Rome, the Eternal City," at the Grand; the concert at the Casino by the real stars of the Gerster troupe-Hastrelter, Bjorksten, Nettle Carpenter, and Saccont; and Gen. John L. Wheeler's lecture at the People's, as to "Our Navy in the Civil War."

The Merrimac and Moulter naval exhibit is still hav

Irving's special matthee of "Faust," at the Star, on needay, in behalf of the Beecher statue fund, will pac-

Another charity event of the week in which Irving will figure will be the performance at the Grand on Thursday afternoon for the Actors' Fund coffera Mrn Potter, Jeseph Jefferson, Edward Harrigan, the McCaull forces, the Dockstaders, and some vaudevillers will be on the bill. At \$2 for the best seats, the Actors' Fund wil Phosa McAllister, who has been travelling a good deal

of late seasons through the West, will come to the Wind-sor to morrow in "Taken from Life," recalled as Sargus! Colvilles melodramatic importation of years ago. It has scenic and mechanical effects of note, with an exlosion of dynamite thrown in. "The Pavements of

At Tony Pastor's the reign of variety continues. On this week's programme are flyrnes and Helene, who are as funny in black faces as anybody the vaudeviles have in their line; the California Four. Who are rough-andtumble sketchers; Mabel Francis and Will Harper, the latter a one-legged dancer; Smith and Bloodgood, a female song-and-dance team; the Newcomb trio, fiam-lin and Hamlin, Dave Cake, Jessie Boyd, and othera

"Derothy" will run only to Christmas at the Stand-"Dorothy" will run only to Christians at the Standard. After that it will go to Boston and Philadelphia. The shortness of its city life will be a surprise to Londouera, who have been listening to the opera for two years. On Dec. 20 the Standard will pass under the temporary control of Frank Sauger and the Meech Brothers of Buffalo, for a two months' place for Steele Mackayo's "Anarchy," now called "Between the Two," The drama was originally tried at the Meeches' theatre in Grama was originally tried at the Meeches' theatre in Buffalo last season for a fortnight, with so much of forced hurrals that its real chance with the public could hardly be judged. Sanger was then, as now, interested in the production, and Mackays had a ticense to produce the piece as well as he knew how. He needed no second bidding. He got together a fine cast, had beautiful scenery painted, and super-tred the initial netternance. a fine cast, had beautiful scenery painted, and super-vised the initial performance. A party of boomers were taken to finifalo to sit it out, and to enjoy a banquet at Sanger's and the Meschen' expense, with Mackays roy-ally presiding. But the drama may yet triumph over such kindrances. Sanger ence planned to open his and T. Heary French's new Broadway with it, but the thea-tre is delayed, and, seemingly, "Between the Two" will not seep. After its Standard run, which may last be-yond eight weeks it will be sent on a tour. Joseph S. Haworth is engaged for the chief male role.

This and next week will see the last of Irving's "Paust" marvels of the Star. Next Saturday night "The Bells" and "Jingie" will be repeated. On Tuesday of the final week "The Merchant of Venice" will be produced. From Dec. 12 to 17 Julia Marlowe will essay Juliet, Furthenia, and Field. The announcement that Harry Ed-wards and Mrs. Pontsi will be among her support was an error; they will be occupied in the Wallack "Forget Me-Not," but Haworth will be there, as at first promised. Frau Hodwig Kiemann-Rasbe's American debut will be made at the Star on Jan 20. She will bring a full German company, with one or two of the Mainingen players

Robson and Crane, with "The Henrietta," are at the Union Square for the winter and a good bit of the spring. There were too many coarse and repellant things in mimicry of farmyard poultry, a sketch long ago relished, is to be revised and revived. Carl Eankin wil be heard as new soldists. Cariand has all the season sung in the Dockstader shores, where everybody is a good singer. Shattuck is an old-timer. Twelve song-and

dance men will do "Twilight Gambola," and "The Black Faust" will be the burlesque, with new songs and elec-tric devices. Manager Perley says he is getting ready

Old London Museum. They were a sight worth study-ing there, some weeks ago, and it was wise to bring them back. In the amusement hall a score of entertainers

Jacoby's Third Avenue seldom turns to the variety branch, but its patrons like a vandeville bill once in a while, and they are to have it this week in the best that can be got—the Austin Australian Novelty Company. This troupe is the most remarkable in all the half hundred specialty parties. Its name is misleading. There is nothing Australian about the show. What isn't Ameri-can is English or Irish; and all of it is pretty good. The is a trapeze act by Rose and Almse Austin that is daring and graceful; Aimee also does the familiar celling walk Carrie Swain, the actress), Eddie Lenile in pretty good young mimies, St. George Hussey (a rollicking Irish girl), and a dozen others. Next week the Third Avenue will have Peter P. Baker, once of Baker & Farron, in "Chris and Lena," the derman farce comedy, in which he and Parron used to star around the world.

"A Hele in the Ground," the last of Charles H. Hoyt's arces, is this week's change of bill at the Poople's. It has the prestige of approbation at the Pourteenth Street, won in the face of criticism that was, with one or two exceptions, too severs. The satire is clever, though rough, and it has been found laughable, not only here but out of town. It is sure to be played to appreciative audiences at the People's, and the east will please be-cause it contains a band of the merriest workers in denonstrative comedy.

These are the last nights of "A Dark Secret" at the These are the last nights of "A Dark Secret" at one Academy. A week from to morrow the meiodrams, with its tank of real water, its genuine swans and its swimming exhibition, will delight the Bowery. The Academy this week passes into the hands of its new being venturesome, in view of the fact that it brings back to the city stage the spectacular burlesque, "The Arabian Nights, or, Aladdin's Wenderful Lamp," al-ready with the record of an extensive run at the Standard. But Tompkins and Gilmore will probthat make up the general strength of "The Arabian Nights" will at the Academy have a larger and perhaps more fitting frame. The burlesque's stay cannot last longer than a formight, however; and at Christmas the Booth-Barrett engagement will begin.

"The Corner" at the Bijon progresses favorably loward the holiday nights. It cannot help beoming then, and yet if is doing well enough now. An agreeable comment made upon the Rice burlesques speaks well for the chorus, always a hard working body under his directhe opening nights of their work. They start in with enthusiasm, and where other bodies of minor helpers in burlesque loss their spilliy and much of their interest. Rice's comely supernumeraries seemingly draw upon an inexhaustible fund of sprightliness and fresh ness. It is pleasant to observe this, and one is tempted to ask the secret. "The Cornair" is a notable gainer by it. By and by "The Flower of Pekin," a cemic opera, with a libretto by Charles Anson Byrne, will be elaborated

quis" last night. They have changed their minds, be-cause of an increase in audiences, and consequently the unique Mr. Powers will cause further murriment as Eriolet all this week. Meanwhile, the last reheareals will go en for "Madelon," which will next week surely company now at the Casino will go on a tenr of sever teen weeks, giving way at the home theatre to the chie

The audiences at Daly's do not vary newadays. They are constantly large and fashionable. "The Railroad of Love" is felicitous. Few stock managers could ask for better piece of property. It will pay to Daly a fine re turn, and it will give its mulitors their money's worth of country that is bright, polite, and wholesome.

Denman Thompson's return to the Fourteenth Street developed exactly the happy state of affairs promised. The audiences have packed the theatre. "The Old Homestead" is a bill of peculiar enjoyment at this time of the year. It will run a month longer, and then go away to other cities; but nowhere will it be so warmly and quickly approved as it has been in New York. It is possible to congratulate Thompson in more ways than one. He is not only making a great in more ways than one. He is not only making a great deal of money and offering playgoers capital, if simple enjoyment, but he is also without rivals in his particular line, and has no prospects of meeting any. It is certain that of four or five actors who have gone into the field of New England character potraiture, not one has attracted more than momentary attention. There always has been, and is to-day, rich backing ready for any player who may develop promise in this direction. But auch a player cannot seemingly be found, at the close of "The fight Homestead" run at the Pourceath Street the Handon's troupe will play "I. a Coyage on Suisse" for the first time fleer in a long period, and after that Annie Pixley will have a short season.

"The Begum," with its musical parration of a matrimonial epidemic that once prevailed somewhere in the East Indies is a fecus of amusement at the Fifth Avenue. Large audiences listened to its smooth melodies all last week, and responded to the comicality caused by the extravagant DeWolf Hopper, Harry Macdenough, and city several weeks longer, and Richard Manufield will follow them on the Fifth Avenue stage, which he will eccupy a month at least. After him we shall hear Zellie De Lussan and the rejuvenated Boston Ideals.

The Raynor Brothers eccentric musicians in a very clever way, enter their fourth week at Koster & Bial's to morrow. Eilen Valleya, who plays on forty glasses at one time: Ada Melrose, a chipper little dancer; Annie Boyden, the ballad singer; Theodere Hech, the cornetiat, are on the bill.

"School" will be acted for the last time at Wallach" to-morrow night, and the revival of "Casto" will end with Tuesday. On Wednesday "Forget me-not" will be acted for the first time in the present Wallack's Thea-tre. At the Star years ago Rose Coghian played Stephanic in it. She will be seen in that rôle again, and Osmond Tearle will be Sir Horace Welly, Harry Ed. wards will, as Prince Matteotti, make his first appears with Abbey's company, and Effe Liston (Mrs. E. D. Ward) will have her first American chance of importance as Rose. Netta Guiou, J. W. Pigett, and Mrs. Ponisi will have the ether parts.

Poole's change is to "Across the Atlantic," a comed drama of sensational make up, not very familiar to city audiences, but long known to the circuits. John W. Ransone is the protean hero, with song and dance attach-ment. Ransone is a good all-around actor of wide van-deville experience. Next week Poele's will offer "The Strangiers of Farls."

What Sportsmen Have Been Doing. George Carvin of Dawnertown, N. J., shot 24 rabbits in one day, and his friend Clinton Butler 11. Fox hunters mear Washington ran the fex into town, and it dashed into a police station and up stairs into the dormitory, where it was captured.

With six guins and six hounds a party from Patersea, N. J. took out of the brush and woodland of Waterloo thirty one coons and fifteen rabbits. inity one cooks and fifteen rabbits.

J. C. Barbre of Leary, Ga., shot and killed a pure with participe while hunting recently. He says there were four more of them in the cover.

Four boys all under 15 years of are, went hunting near little Rock, Ark, and in an hour one of thom. Arnold firemmond, was laid out with both legs shattered, while another had lost a hand.

A Crawford county (Pa.)

A Crawford county (Pa.) youth named Armagost went gunning for a pleasant for his sick mother, but returned disappelned. He had hardly entered the house when a crash of window glass was heard, and a plump partridge lay dead on the floor with its neck broken. Fifteen thousand wild ducks shot in a single day is the record of the busquehanna fields says the Baltimore American. William Dobeon of Havre de Grace, on the opening day, eight years are stilled 642 and burst a handsome gun before he stopped. He kept two men busy all day picking up dead ducks. He has the highest slugle record.

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FOR THE POSITIVE OURE OF

FOR THE POSITIVE OURE OP

Nervousness, Wenkness, Nervous Debitty,
Nervous and Physical Exhaustics, Nervous Prostration, Siceplessuess, Despend,
ency, Depression of the Mind, Hysteria,
Tendency to Insunity, Paralysis, Numbness, Trembling, Nouralgia, Rheumatism,
Palus in Side and Back, Cold Feet and
Limbs, Apoplexy, Epilopite Fris, St.
Vitus Dance, Palpitation of the Reart,
Nervous and Sick Readache, Tired Feebing, Nervous Dyspeysia, Indigention and
Loss of Appetite, and all Diseases of the
Nervous System.

Weak, Nervous, and Tired.

These are the feelings from which so many com-plain. They are weak, tired, and exhausted; they have no appetite, no strength, and no life or ambition; they become irritable, cross, blue, and discouraged; in some

become irritable, cross, blue, and discouraged; in some cases there are pains and aches in various parts of the hody, and there is often indigestion, dyspapsia, dull head, and general dispirited feeling.

RESTLESS AND Steepleasness, with nights, follows. Persons realize at the end of the day's work that if a night's perfect sleep and repose could be had, they would wake refreshed and with new energy, strength, and nerve power for the coming day's work. arrength, and nerve power for the coming day's work, arrength, and nerve power for the coming day's work. This repose is often sought in vain, and they wake such morning feeling tired, languid, and enervated, with dull head and sense of exhaustion. Often persons may sleep, but the sleep will be troubled and restless; there may be frequent waking during the night, with diffeculty of again reposing the system to sleep. In water to sleep. may be irequent wasting during the night, with dim-culty of again reposing the system te sleep. In many cases where sleep at last comes to the weary brain, it me of a light and supericial character, often disturbed by dreams, and from which the system receives very little refreshing strength.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PHYSICAN EXHAUSTION.

Many persons complain of physical and nervos ness and exhaustion; there is prostration of the physical strongth, a tired faciling with no inclination for easertion, and the power to work is diminished; the patient eraon, and the power to work is diminished; the patient wakes mornings tired and unrefreshed; there is an extreme nervous and irritable condition, a dull, cloudy sensation, often accompanied by disagreeable feelings in the head and eyes; the thoughts wander easily, thinking and study; become difficult, even reading fatigues the mind, making the person drowsy; there will be gradual failing of strength, with weakness and pain in the back; but dusts in the mostly with the processor. pain in the back; bad taste in the mouth mornings; the vision becomes dim, the memory impaired, and there is frequent dizziness; the nerves become so weakened after a time that the least excitement or shock will flush the face, bring a tremorlor/trembling or pulpitation of the hear. of the heart.

of the heart.

PROSTRATION AND
PARALYSIS.

symptoms of excessive nervous prostration or paralysis set in, with cold feet and legs, numbers and trembling of the extremities, prickling sensation and weakness, and wearness of the limit. Thousands; of people become presented. and weariness of the limis. Thousands of people be-come prestrated or paralyzed, and drag out miserable scintences, mere wrecks of their former, selves, simply by neglecting the symptoms in the beginning. Persons y neglecting the symptoms in the beginning. Person

of neglecting the symptoms in the beginning. Persons of the neglect the first symptoms of that worst of all abMENTAL DEPERSION fections, insanity,
AND INSANITY, not knowing these
the nervous irritability, gloom of the mind, loss of mamory, and nervous depression show an exhaustion of
nerve force, which must, unless the proper restorative
remedy is used, result in utter mental collapse and absoline progressions. Save versions. remeny is any property of the property of the property of the secretary of the property of the property of that wonderful nerve restorer and invigorant, Dr. Greene's Nervera Nerve Tonic. It is a purely vegetation of the property of the pr

be remedy, and may be used by the most delicate invalid with absolute certainty of benedicial results. Its effects are truly wonderful, and it is only necessary tations it to be convinced of its great merits and marvelloss.

A WONE ERPUL restorative powers. It is naturally the state of the system, renewing and building up norve force, power, and easiery. Under the use of this remarkable medicine the quill ever result the building the second state. dull eyes regain their brilliancy, the lines in the face SSIOI disappear, the pale look and hollew cheeks show an accordant to the second seco over-excited nerves are soothed, caimed, and quie

producing perfect repose and sound, refreshing, and and matural sleep; the weak and exhausted feelings and place to strength and vigor, the brain becomes closed and the nerves strong and steady, the gloom and depression are lifted from the mind, and perfect and permanent health is restored. It is an absolute specific for nervous debility. Young men with weakened nerves and ex-hausted vitality can regain their strength by its use. It restores lost energy and invigorates the weakened vital forces in old and young. No one need despair of a

and an absolutely certain cure will result.

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A Narrow Escape from African Savages, From the London Daily News.

From the London Daily News.

Further particulars have been received of the recent outrage upon Mr. McTaggart by the Chief N'kombi Goobie at Ninga. Lika and a parrative of the occurrence as given by Mr. McTaggart himself shows that he was treated with most barbarous crueity and very narrowly escaned being put to death by torture.

When proceeding up the Reembo River in his trading boat he was invited by Goobie to go on shore and attend a palaver. He went unarmed. He was immediately surrounded by the chief's slaves, who knocked him down, stripped him, and then hacked and stabbed him with their heavy knives. He was wounded in about thirty different parts of the body, eight severe wounds on the head, which presented a shocking sight.

When the assault began one of Mr. McTaggart's native servants endeavored to hand that gentleman his gun, but some of the slaves intercepted him, and in the struggle which ensued the gun went off and two men were shot, one being killed, but the other only slightly injured. This accident seemed to still further incense the natives, for, bleeding and almost insensible. Mr. McTaggart was tied hands and feet and thrown into the river. He was then towed by a cance to a native village in the bush and there tied to a post where he was left for thirty hours without food or water.

The natives decided to put him to death by their mode of torture, which was to cut out the paims of his hands and the soles of his feet, and then cut a hole in his forebead; and they were about to commence this when Mr. Frank williamson, a fellow trader, appeared on the secens, accompanied by a number of friendly natives. After some delay and by dint of threats and promises and the payment of £140 as a ransom, Mr. McTaggart was handed to hir. Williamson, who took him to the coast where his wounds were attended to.

Subsequently he went to Loanda and his factory. Mr. McTaggart then returned to Fernan Vax, which belongs to the French. Some little time after this new was received that the French had arrested Mr. McTagga

Western Cattle Next Winter,

Westers Cattle Next Winter.

From the Monana Lies Rock Journel.

Of one thing cattlemen feel assured. Their stock is in better condition to endure a hard winter than it was a year ago. The Darwinian theory of the survival of the fittest had a hearing, as it were, among the stock of the country last winter. Those that survived the cold and hunger proved their vitality and powers of endurance and their fitness to live. Measured by that theory, Montana never before possessed such hardy stock as it does to-day. The bone of the weaker ones lie bleaching upon the ranges. But, as was said a reaction in the price of cattle is bound to come. The season has been extremely favorable to the growth of grass, and the ranges are in excellent condition. The losses of last winter and the shipments of this season have thinned the hard and correspondingly increased the chances of stock passing safe through the ensuing winter. With nearly all their liabilities met, stockmen will open the spring round-ups with stronger herds and renewed courage. Just enough stock will be shipped to mest current expenses, and the renewed courage Just enough stock will be shipped to mest current expenses, and the renewed courage. Just enough stock will be shipped to mest current expenses, and the feet and renewed courage. Just enough stock will be shipped to heef current expenses, and the feet and the feet and prices for beef will prevail in the remarkets of the East. Those who have been able to hold their cattle will rean a acrea.